CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1830. [NO. 695.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

J. Campbell,

Is just receiving from N. York, a new supply of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, and FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

Silver and plated Ware, Military Goods, Musical Instruments, &c.,

which having been purchased on the best terms, are offered for sale at unusually low prices. The assortment consists in part of

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, plain and common Watches,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys,
Diamond, pearl, jet, paste and common Breastpins and Finger Rings,
Ladies' fine gold & coral Necklaces, topaz set, filligree, jet and plain Ear Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, &c.
Silver tea and table Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Butter Knives,
Silver mounted and plated Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, richly ornamented Tea Trays, Bread Baskets and waiters, a handsome assortment of Brass Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs,
Silver Spectacles, Thimbles, self pointed and plain Pencils, Tooth-picks, steel, gilt and ribbon Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Rogers's fine Pen Knives, Razors and Scissors, Hemming's superior Needles,
Surveyor's Compasses and Chains, Mathematical Instruments, Thermometers, Backgammon Boards, coat and hair Brushes, Otto of Rose, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Balm of Columbia, Macassar and Bear's Oil, handsome Pocket Books, Walking Canes, &c.
Military Lace, Buttons and Stars, Swords, Sashes, Epauletts and Plumes, Pocket Pistols, silver gilt & Morocco mounted Dirks, percussion Caps, &c.
Musical Boxes, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Drums and Fifes, Violin Strings and Bows, Instruction Books, and Music for the Piano.

☞Clock and Watch Repairing and other work in the line, strictly attended to.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1830. ‖94tf‖

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

COLLECTION OF TOLLS.

WHEREAS the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at a general annual meeting of the Stockholders, held in Fayetteville, July 1819, proceeded to establish, in conformity to the provisions of the charter, the following Rates of Tolls upon commodities transported on the Cape Fear, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, of which public notice was at the time given. All persons whom it may concern, will therefore

☞TAKE NOTICE,

That from and after this date, agreeable to a Resolution of the President and Directors of said Company, the lower edge of Tillinghast's Landing, on Cape Fear River, at Campbellton, is fixed on as the point at which all Boats ascending and descending the river between Fayetteville and Wilmington, shall pay the Tolls levied by the Ordinance aforesaid. The amount of Tolls estimated at the annexed Rates, will be required to be paid to the Agent and Collector of the Company by the master or owner, before the boat will be permitted to pass. And in order to facilitate the collection of the tolls, and prevent delay of the boat, it is required of the Skipper or owner of the boat, to keep a correct list of the freight taken on board, a true transcript of which must be delivered to the Agent and Collector at the point designated. On failure to comply with these requisitions, the boat will be subject to detention, and the expense of the examination will be a charge against the owner of the boat, to be collected with the tolls. The following section of the charter will be rigorously enforced against every boat attempting to pass without paying the tolls, to wit: "And if any vessel shall pass without paying the tolls, then the said Collectors respectively, may lawfully seize such boat or vessel, and sell the same at auction for ready money, after advertising the sale at least ten days; the money arising from which sale, so far as is necessary, shall be applied towards paying the said tolls and all expenses of seizure and sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner; and the person having the direction of such vessel shall be liable for such tolls if the same is not paid by the sale aforesaid."

The following are the Rates of Tolls established by the Company, to wit:

RATES OF TOLL DOWN THE RIVER.

On each and every hhd. of Tobacco,	20 cts.
bale of Cotton,	10
barrel of Flour,	3
bushel of Wheat,	1
bushel of Corn,	1
barrel of Spirits,	5
cask of Flaxseed,	7

All other articles 10 per cent. on the amount of freight, to be established from the printed Rates of the 7th August, 1825.

RATES OF TOLL UP THE RIVER.

On each and every bushel of Salt,	1 ct.
On each and every pipe or hhd. of Spirits, Sugar, Molasses, Crockery, Hardware, Dry Goods, or other articles,	25
On each and every ton of bar Iron,	20
barrel of Merchandize,	5
tierce of ditto,	10
tierce of Lime,	

Dry Goods and other packages of Merchandize or articles not enumerated, 10 per cent. on the amount of freight, by the printed Rates of the 7th August, 1825. By order of the Company,

GEO. McNEILL, *Agent.*

September 16, 1830. ‖94-6w.‖

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Wednesday the 8th inst., an indented Apprentice to the tailoring business, named DAVID JAMES. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me in Fayetteville, but no expenses paid or thanks given. All persons are forewarned harboring, trading with, or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

THOS. FOSTER.

September 17, 1830. ‖94-3w.‖

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

To Rent,

Those large and convenient Brick Dwelling Houses and Stores on Hay Street, belonging to the estate of the late David Smith. They will be rented on accommodating terms, either singly or together. Apply to

P. DAILEY, Market Square.

September 15. ‖93tf.‖

Notice.

AT the September Term, 1830, of Cumberland County Court, Letters of Administration were granted to the Subscribers on the estate of *David Smith*, deceased. This is therefore to request all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ELIZABETH SMITH, *Adm'rx.*
P. DAILEY, *Adm'r.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1830. ‖93-tf‖

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square.

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with the utmost care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and silk Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks, [sians,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Circas-
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety,
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very superior,
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats, [Gloves,
Ladies' black and white English and French silk
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment,
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satins,
Do do do do do Florence,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dresses
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and seal skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. ‖93tf.‖

☞NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscriber, at the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of James Love Tuton, deceased, notice is therefore given to all persons having claims against the Estate of the said James L. Tuton, to present the same to the Administrator within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

W. WADDILL, Jr., Adm'r.

September 8, 1830. 92-4w.

Further Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the said Court, granted at the sitting of September Term, 1830, the Administrator will proceed to sell at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, the interest of the said J. L. Tuton in two Negroes, namely, Hannah aged about 24 years, and Glasgow, aged about 21 years, viz.—one-fourth the value of the said two slaves. A credit of six months will be given, bonds and sufficient security required, by

W. WADDILL, Jr., Adm'r.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

Salmon Strong, vs. James Sampson. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for the space of six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in November next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final by default will be awarded in favor of the plaintiff, and the Lands herein attached condemned to execution.

Witness, THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk of said Court, at Office the third Monday of August, Anno Domini*, 1830, *and the 55th year of American Independence.*

‖94-6w‖ THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.

THE LATE BISHOP HOBART.

In recording the ceremonies at the funeral of Bishop Hobart, the New York American pays the following elegant tribute to his talents and worth:—

"The earth which closed over the remains of this venerated individual, has seldom held one more deeply deplored within its bosom. Beside the irreparable loss to the religious society of which he was the head, and the bitter bereavement to the circle of his immediate friends, the public at large have sustained a lamentable deprivation in the withdrawal of so active a character from the scene of his usefulness.

"Be ye wise as serpents, yet harmless as doves," is the precept which seems to have guided the conduct of Bishop Hobart throughout his arduous career. Bland, frank, and affable, he mingled with the world like one who knew that the cure of souls is not incompatible with the courtesies of society; and the amenity of his manners conciliated as many as the candor of their avowal taught to respect his opinions. It was these features that gave an almost apostolic coloring to his character, and enabled him, when walking among men in the zealous and indefatigable promulgation of his religious tenets, to claim the reverence even of those opposed to them.

We need not dwell upon the accomplishments of Bishop Hobart as a scholar and a divine, nor assert that, with his talents, they were such as became his eminent and responsible station. The ability and diligence with which he labored in his vocation are too well known to need commemorating here. But, in addition to the official care and the general interest in the welfare of his fellow men, so unceasingly manifested by Bishop Hobart, there was in him a warmth of disposition, that blending as it did with both his personal and professional character, and giving equal fervor to his friendships and his faith, added ardor to sanctity, and enforced piety with affection. The disappearance of such a man from the accustomed places where his friendly hand was ever stretched out to warn or to support, where his exhortations were always near to admonish, his prayers ever ready to console, is a mournful and a solemn subject for reflection. We would not invade the holiness of sorrow by drawing from such a cause of grief the usual trite consolations; yet surely if men realize in the spirit a reward for deeds done in the body, he has now the recompense that all would attain. He died in the immediate exercise of his duties; and though called at so brief a warning—unlike the son of Aaron who was struck from Heaven for putting strange fire into his censor—the mandate that bade him thither found him kindling the true flame upon the altar.

Gold in Alabama.—It may be said that the *gold fever* is now raging with considerable severity in some parts of this state; and we are sorry to say a number of the goodly citizens of our peaceful town are strongly infected with the mania; indeed, as the doctors would say, the symptoms are so alarming that we dare not entertain hopes of a speedy recovery. As hot and oppressive as the weather is, several companies are scouring the pine hills, in search of the precious metal; perhaps they think the brighter the sun shines the glittering particles of gold will be the more easily distinguished from the sand in which it is generally found mingled, or that if the heat increases, the gold may melt and be found running in streams down the hill sides. We understand they have met with partial success, and it is probable they are now indulging in dreams of the golden harvests which they are destined to reap.

Alabama Intell.

On Monday afternoon a rattle-snake escaped from a cage at an exhibition room in Market street. A young man hastily seized him and was immediately bitten in the arm. He grasped the reptile again and threw him into the cage, without receiving further injury, exclaiming as he did so—"It's all over with me, I suppose; and as nothing worse can happen, I may as well secure him." His arm was bandaged and the flesh round the wound cut out without delay. No alarming symptoms having appeared, it was supposed that the usual effects of such wounds would be averted.

Chronicle.

More Nominations.—Our friends the Liberal Workies, alias the "Originals" have given us a whole batch of nominations, as follows:—

Working Men's Nominations.—Made in a general meeting of the Working Men of the county of New York, September 14, subject to the approval of a future public meeting. For Governor, Ezekiel Williams, of Cayuga County, Manufacturer of Leather; for Lieutenant Governor, Isaac S. Smith of Erie County, Merchant.

For Congress.—Richard Cromwell, Merchant, Joseph Curtis, Jeweller, John Frazee, Marble Cutter, Henry A. Fay, Attorney, Ebenezer Whiting, Cooper, Ebenezer Ford, Carpenter, John Wallace, Attorney, Andrew Jackson, Sash Maker.

The candidate for Governor, E. Williams of Auburn, is a very quiet and respectable Tanner, and no more dreams of being a candidate for Governor, than he does of being a Cham of Tartary. He will open his eyes with astonishment when he hears of it.

N. Y. Enquirer.

Two young citizens of the United States, who on the first day of the glorious resistance of the Parisian youth took up arms to pay their debt to the sacred cause of Liberty, perished victims of their enthusiasm.—Honor to their memory!—*National.*

The Ex-King of France.—The correspondent of an evening paper (the Standard) states, that on Monday, July 26th, when all Paris was in agitation—"Charles X. was apparently unagitated. He went with the Duke d'Angouleme on a shooting excursion, and even received visits from the Grand Master of Ceremonies, and fixed the next day and Wednesday for other shooting parties. Letters have been found which render this fact unquestionable." This is the intensity of idiocy.

"One Dollar and Found."—The steamboat Victory, Capt. Smith, arrived at New York from Hartford on Saturday, having on board four hundred and fifty passengers and a large quantity of merchandise—terms, "one dollar and found."

"Fifty cents and found."—It was "competition day" at Hartford yesterday. The two boats arrived this morning with the following numbers on board—"fare fifty cents and found"—though we should judge from what we are told, that notwithstanding the tables were well spread, to "find" them made more trouble for the passengers than the owners: —Macdonough, 550—Victory, 600—total, 1150.—*N. Y. Paper.*

A second edition of Mr. Tanner's large map of the United States is nearly ready for publication, it will be issued next week. Twelve months have scarcely elapsed since this excellent map was first published, and nearly the entire first edition of 2000 copies is, we learn, disposed of.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, who has been travelling in the State of New-York, in communicating the result of his observations makes the following remark:—

"Whether it is owing to the Temperance Society, or some other cause, I cannot say; but certain it is, that the drinking of strong liquors is getting to be very much out of vogue. We often sit down to tables at public houses where the decanter is never touched, although there may be forty or fifty at dinner. Indeed I was told by a respectable inn-keeper, that the diminution in the quantity of liquor bought and made here is considerable, and that intemperance is rapidly going down. The beneficial result of this is seen in the condition of the inhabitants."

Hydrophobia.—A learned and experienced Physician in Philadelphia, Dr. Rosseau, maintains that hydrophobia is not produced by a specific virus. He regards it as a tetanic affection, and says there is *always* danger of Hydrophobia from the bite of a dog whether the dog be healthy or diseased, in the same manner as there is always danger of lock-jaw, from running a splinter or nail into the foot or hand. It is only one case in a hundred or in a thousand that the running of a splinter or a nail into the hand or foot, is followed by the lock-jaw. In like manner it is only a few instances, out of many, that the bite of a dog occasions hydrophobia.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have fixed upon Tuesday, the 28th of September, instant, for the execution of the sentence of the law on John Francis Knapp, for murder.

Our Borough not long since boasted among other curiosities of the biped race, a genius who held a sort of peddling auction every day at the foot of Market Square, and who afforded much amusement by his broad Yorkshire dialect, and quizzical appearance; he had, moreover, but one eye, though it enabled him to see as far as most folks who have two. He was holding forth one day as usual, to a motley crowd, and occasionally throwing in a pennyworth of small wit, to invite a bid for his wares—"Coom, jantlemen, coom, bid quick, for I'm sleepy and waant to go huoam and taak a nap; I didn't get but half a night's rest last night." "Blast you," said a sailor in the crowd, "what should a one-eyed lubber like you want with more than half a night's sleep?"

Norfolk Herald.

New Orleans Amusements.—A New Orleans paper of the 4th inst. presents the following bill of fare as the *Entertainments of the week:* 'A bull-bate, a fight between a raccoon and an alligator, only seven duels, a rat hunt and a dog fight.'

The Presbytery of Orange will meet at Greensborough, in this State, on the 1st of October. The Synod of North Carolina will meet at Hopewell Church, in Mecklenburg County, on the 12th of October.—*Ral. Reg.*

Political Battles.—Table of votes given for President and Vice President at the elections since Washington's retirement:

1795. President—Adams 71. Jefferson 68. Vice President—T. Pinckney 58, A. Burr 50.
1800. President—Jefferson 73. Adams 64. Vice President—A. Burr 73, T. Pinckney 58.
1804. President—Jefferson 162, C. C. Pinckney 14. Vice President—G. Clinton 162, Rufus King 14.
1808. President—Madison 122, C. C. Pinckney 47. Vice President—G. Clinton 118, Rufus King 47.
1812. President Madison 127, De Witt Clinton 89. Vice President—E. Gerry 128, Ingersoll 58.
1816. President—Monroe 183, Rufus King 34 V. President—Tompkins 183, Opposition scattering.
1820. President—Monroe 218, no opposition, except one vote given from N. Hampshire. Vice President—Tompkins 212, opposition divided.
1824 President—Andrew Jackson 99, John Q. Adams 84, Wm. H. Crawford 41, Henry Clay 37.
1828. President—Andrew Jackson 178, John Q. Adams 83. Vice President—John C. Calhoun 172, Richard Rush 85.

High Proof Powder.—A countryman lately purchased a cask of gun powder for the up country market. In retailing it, on his return home, he gave it the following recommendation to its quality. "After I'd bought it," said he, "Sal stuck a candle into it, and when it had burnt down, the powder caught fire, and was half burnt out before I could fetch a bucket of water to throw upon it.

Purity of Election.—"How much did they give for a vote in your town?" asked one of the free and independent electors of Newry, addressing himself to one of the Downpatrick *Pot-wolloppers.* "We were paid well when it came to the last tug," was the reply:—"I got ten pounds for my vote." "Ten pounds!" replied the Newryman, contemptuously; "and did they put you off with that?" "Why, and what did *you* get!" demanded the citizen of Down with earnestness. "We got, every man of us, a puncheon of whiskey!" replied the elector of Newry. "Powers of Justice!" exclaimed the Downpatrick burgher, in a burst of virtuous indignation—"Powers of Justice! we have been robbed out of the face!"

[Newry Courier.

Recovery from Death.—It has been stated to us as a fact, that a laboring man living in the north part of this city, whose name we do not at this moment recollect, on his return from the funeral of one of his children, found another one, which had been dangerously ill, *dead.* Another coffin was obtained by the unhappy parents, into which the body of the little girl was deposited. The doctor and many other persons had examined her: all pulsation had ceased, the cheeks were cold and livid, and in fact, every sign of life had departed, but to their astonishment, as they were watching beside the coffin, the body was seen to move, and the child arose and called for her mother! The doctor was again called for, who, by giving her an emetic, caused her to throw up a great quantity of phlegm. She is now alive and well.

Baltimore Minerva.

The Cucumber.—In regard to this vegetable, which, at the present season, forms, with our citizens, so prominent a dish at almost every meal, Mr. Abernethy, the celebrated surgeon observes, "peel it, slice it down into pieces, put vinegar and pepper to it, and then—throw it away." And this, probably, is the very best advice that can be given in reference to the manner of using it. Almost entirely devoid of any alimentary principle, the only possible motive that can be assigned for eating the cucumber, is merely the gratification of the palate—to the nourishment of the body it is totally unadapted.—*Journal of Health.*

Marriage has been facetiously defined, "Taking a yoke fellow, who may lighten the burden of existence if you will pull together, or render it insupportable if you drag different ways."

EPIGRAM.

'Friend Tom,' says Ben, 'I've viewd the world around;
Disinterestedness I ne'er have found.'
'I must,' says Tom, 'from your opinion vary,
For I have found it in—the Dictionary.'

The Charitable Highwayman.—It is said of Poulter (a better sort of highwayman,) that one day riding on horseback on the road, he met a young woman who was weeping, and who appeared to be in great distress. Touched with compassion, he asked her what was the cause of her affliction, when she told him that a creditor, attended by a bailiff, had gone to a house which she pointed out, and threatened to take her husband to jail for a debt of thirty guineas. Poulter gave her the amount, telling her to pay the debt and set her husband at liberty; and she run off loading the honest gentleman with benedictions.—Poulter in the mean time waited on the road till he saw the creditor come out; he then attacked and took back the thirty guineas, besides every thing else he had about him.

Blushes.—What a mysterious thing is a blush! that a single word, a look or a thought, should send that inimitable carnation over the cheek, like the soft tints of a summer sun-set! Strange, too, that it is only the *face*, the human face, that is capable of blushing! The hand or the foot does not turn red with modesty or shame, any more than the glove or the sock which covers it. It is the face that is the heaven of the soul! There may be traced the intellectual phenomena, with a confidence amounting to moral certainty. A single blush should put the infidel to shame and prove to him the absurdity of his blind doctrine of chance.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

Manner of making Castor Oil very palatable to Children.—Take the quantity of oil you purpose for the dose, and boil it for a few minutes in an equal quantity of milk, then sweeten with a little sugar. When the mixture has cooled, stir it well, and give it to the child. There will be no necessity of giving the child any thing to drink after taking the mixture, for the taste of it is more pleasant than any drink you can give.

N. Y. paper.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin has been advanced by the recent naval promotion in England, to be an Admiral of the Red. Among the names of the captains to be Rear-Admirals, we observe that of Capt. Brooke, who commanded the frigate Shannon, in her successful engagement with the ill-fated Chesapeake.

FOREIGN.

New York, September 20.

The Revolution of France is accomplished; and a King deriving his authority from a Constitution framed by the Deputies of the People and the Peers, now reigns over Frenchmen.

The *Concordia* arrived yesterday from Havre, bringing Paris papers to the 11th ultimo, which furnish the particulars of this important intelligence. On the 5th August, the Chamber of Deputies having chosen the five candidates from among whom the Executive power was to designate one as President, sent the list by a committee to the Duke of Orleans, who thus addresed them:—"I would have wished that the Chamber had made the nomination itself; but we must conform to the law. I shall always set an example of so doing. I hope, however, it is the last time a list will be presented to me." On the 6th, the Duke designated *Casimir Perrier* (who was at the head of the list) as President; and the four others, Messrs. Lafitte, Delessert, Dupinaine, and Royer Collard, were installed by the Chamber as Vice Presidents. M. Casimir Perrier being prevented by indisposition from attending, the senior Vice President, M. Lafitte, took the Chair, and the House immediately proceeded to the modification which the Charter was to undergo. A discussion ensued for two days; during which, with the exception of M. Hyde de Neuville and some two or three others, all voices seemed unanimous that if the Duke of Orleans would accept the crown upon the conditions that would be imposed upon him, he should be King. Accordingly, having modified the Charter in such a way as to make it a more perfect guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and adopted it anew, the Deputies proceeded in a body and on foot, escorted by the National Guard, to the Palais Royal, to offer the throne, which they had declared vacant, to the Duke of Orleans. The Deputies being introduced into his presence, *M. Lafitte* read to him the declaration of the Chamber, which thus concludes:—

"Upon condition of his accepting and agreeing to these propositions and stipulations, the Chamber declares, that the urgent and universal interest of the French people calls to the throne His Royal Highness Louis Philip of Orleans, Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, and his male descendants forever, in the order of birth, and to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants:—Wherefore resolved, that His Royal Highness be invited to accept and to swear to the clauses and stipulations above stated, the maintenance of the constitutional Charter, and of the modifications poined out: and after doing so in presence of the assembled Chamber, to assume the title of *King of the French*."

To this declaration the Duke of Orleans, surrounded by his family, thus replied:—

"I receive with profound emotion the declaration you present to me. I look upon it as the expression of the national will, and it appears to me in harmony with the principles I have professed all my life. Filled with recollections which always have induced me to wish that it might never be my destiny to ascend a throne, exempt from ambition, and accustomed to the peaceful life which I have led in the midst of my family, I cannot conceal from you all the emotions which agitate my heart on this most important conjuncture; but there is one that overmasters them all, and that is love of my country. I feel what it requires of me, and I will do it."

After this reply, delivered with much emotion, Gen. *Lafayette*, taking the arm of the Duke of Orleans, said in a loud voice —'This is such a Prince as I desired; this is the best of republics.' On the same day the Peers, having been apprised by the Deputies of their proceedings, adopted after an eloquent but ineffectual speech by *M. de Chateaubriand*, in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux, the charter and declaration sent from the Deputies, and directed a grand deputation of their number to present it on behalf of the Peers to the Duke of Orleans. At ten o'clock that night they were received by the Duke, when Baron *Pasquier*, President, thus spoke:—

"*Monseigneur*—

"The House of Peers comes to present to your Royal Highness the act which is to assure our destinies. You have in time past defended with arms our yet new and untried liberties: now you are about to consecrate them by institutions and laws. Your lofty reason, your inclinations, the history of your whole life, promise us a citizen King! You will respect our guarantees, which are also your own. That noble family which we see around you, educated in love of country, of justice and of truth, will secure to our children the peaceful enjoyment of that charter to which you are about to swear, and the blessings of a government at once stable and free."

The Duke of Orleans replied:—

"In presenting this declaration to me, you evince a confidence that deeply affects me. Attached from conviction to Constitutional principles, I desire nothing so much as a good understanding between the two Chambers. I thank you for giving me the right of relying upon it. You impose upon me a great undertaking, but I will endeavor to prove myself worthy of it."

The next day, the 9th August, *Louis Philip Ist, King of the French*, having, in the presence of the Chambers, taken the oaths prescribed, was duly proclaimed; and the Revolution of a fortnight was accomplished!!

The Constitutional Charter, such as we published it in this paper, on the 9th inst., is that now adopted, with some essential modifications. The first is that which abolishes the preamble, and substitutes therefor this

Declaration of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber of Deputies, taking into consideration the imperious necessity resulting from the events of the 27th, 28th and 29th July, and the following days, and the general situation in which France is placed by the violation of the Constitutional Charter, —considering, moreover, that in consequence of this violation, and the heroic resistance of the citizens of Paris,—H M Charles X., H. R H. the Dauphin, and all the members of the elder branch of the Royal family are quitting the French territory,—DECLARES, that the Throne is vacant in fact, and of right, and that it is indispensable to take measures in respect thereto. The Chamber of Deputies declares in the second place, that, according to the will, and in the interest, of the French people, the Preamble of the Constitutional Charter is suppressed as injurious to the national dignity, in appearing to concede as a favor (*octroyer*) to Frenchmen, rights which essentially belong to them; and that the following articles of the Charter to be suppressed or modified in the manner pointed out:—

ARTICLES OF THE CHARTER.

Art. 6 The Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, is the religion of the State.—To be suppressed

Art. 14. The King is the Supreme Chief of the State, commands the land and sea forces, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance and commerce, appoints to all offices of public administration, and makes the regulations and ordonnances necessary for the execution of the laws, and the safety of the State—Change proposed: "The King is the Supreme Chief of the State: he commands the land and sea forces, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, appoints to all offices of public administration, and makes all the regulations and ordonnances necessary for the execution of the laws, the whole under the responsibility of his ministers."

Art. 5. The Legislative power is exercised collectively by the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies of the Departments.—Change proposed: "The Legislative power is exercised collectively by the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies."

Art. 16. The King proposes the law.—Art. 17. The proposition of the law is carried, at the King's pleasure, to the Chamber of Peers, or to that of the Deputies, except the law on taxes, which must be presented first to the Chamber of Deputies.—Change proposed: "The proposition of laws belongs to the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies.—Nevertheless, all laws on taxes must first be voted by the Chamber of Deputies."

Art. 19. The Chambers have the power of praying the King to propose a law on any subject whatever, and pointing out what it appears to them proper that the law should contain. Art. 20. This request may be made by each of the two Chambers, but after having been discussed in secret committee. It shall not be sent to the other Chamber by that which shall have proposed it, till after a lapse of ten days. Art 21. If the proposition be adopted by the other Chamber, it shall be laid before the King; if it be rejected, it cannot be brought forward again in the same session.—Change proposed "Suppressed, as being the consequence of the proposition of laws, which was reserved exclusively to the King."

Art. 26. Any assembly of the Chamber of Peers which should be held at a time which is not that of the Session of the Chamber of Deputies, or which should not have been ordained by the King, is illicit and null. Change proposed: "Any assembly of the Chamber of Peers which should be held at a time which is not that of the Session of the Chamber of Deputies, is illicit and null, except the single case in which it is assembled as a Court of Justice, and then it shall only be able to exercise judicial functions."

Art. 28. The Peers are only admitted into the Chamber when they have completed the 25th year of their age, and they have a deliberative voice at 30 only.—Change proposed: "The Peers are admitted into the Chamber and have a deliberative voice when they have completed the 25th year of their age."

Art. 30. The Members of the Royal Family and the Princes of the Blood are Peers in right of their birth. They take their seats immediately after the President; but have not a deliberative voice till they have completed the 25th year of their age.—Change proposed: "The Princes of the Blood are Peers in right of their birth; they take their seats immediately after the President.

Art. 31. The Prince cannot sit in the Chamber except by the King's command, expressed for each session by a message, upon pain of all that has been done in their presence being null and void.—proposed to be suppressed.

Art. 32. All the deliberations of the Chamber of Peers shall be secret.—Change proposed: "The sittings of the Chamber of Peers are public. But the demand of five Members shall suffice for it to resolve itself into a Secret Committee."

Art. 36. Each department shall have the same number of Deputies that it has hitherto had.—Proposed to be suppressed.

Art. 37. The Deputies shall be elected for five years, and in such manner that one-fifth of the Chamber shall be renewed every year. Change proposed: "The Deputies are elected for five years."

Art. 38. No Deputy can be admitted into the Chamber if he is not 40 years of age, and if he does not pay direct taxes to the amount of 1,000 francs.—Change proposed: "No Deputy can be admitted into the Chamber if he is not 25 years of age, and if he does not possess the other qualifications prescribed by law.

Art. 39 If, however, there should not be in the Department 50 persons of the age specified, paying at least 1,000fr. direct taxes, their number shall be completed by the persons who pay the greatest amount of taxes under 1,000fr. and these shall be eligible with the former.—Suppression proposed.

Art. 40. The electors who concur in the nomination of Deputies cannot have the right of suffrage, if they do not pay 300fr. in direct taxes, and if they are under 30 years of age.—Change proposed: "No one is an elector, if he is under 25 years of age, and if he does not possess the other qualifications prescribed by law.

Art. 41. The Presidents of the Electoral Colleges shall be nominated by the King, and are by right Members of the College.—Change proposed.—"The Presidents of the Electoral Colleges are nominated by the electors."

Art. 43. The President of the Chamber of Deputies is nominated by the King, out of a list of five Members presented by the Chamber.—Change proposed: "The President of the Chamber of Deputies is elected by the Chamber. He is elected for the whole duration of the Legislature."

Art. 46. No amendment can be made to a law, if it has not been proposed by, or consented to, by the King, and if it has not been referred to and discussed in all the bureaus. Art. 47. The Chamber of Deputies receives all the propositions for taxes; it is only after these propositions have been adopted that they can be carried to the Chamber of Peers. Suppression proposed

Art. 56. Ministers can only be impeached for the fact of treason or peculation. Special laws shall define this nature of misdemeanour, and shall determine the prosecution thereof. Suppression proposed.

Art. 63. No extraordinary Commissions and Tribunals can be created. Under this denomination prevotal jurisdictions are not comprehended, if their re-establishment be judged necessary.—Change proposed: "No extraordinary commissions and Tribunals can be created, under any denomination whatever."

Art. 74. The King and his successors shall swear, at the solemnity of their coronation, to observe faithfully the present Constitutional Charter.—Change proposed: "The King and his successors shall swear at their accession to observe faithfully the present Constitutional Charter."

The present Charter and the rights it consecrates shall be entrusted to the patriotism and courage of the National Guards and all the citizens.

The Chamber of Deputies declare, finally, that it is necessary to provide by successive and separate laws, and with the shortest delay possible —First: For the extension of the trial by Jury for misdemeanours, and particularly those of the Press.—Second: For the responsibility of Ministers and the secondary agents of Government.—3d: For re-election of Deputies appointed to public functions.—4th: For the annual voting of the Army Estimates.—5th: For the Organization of the National Guards, and for their electing their own officers.—6th: For a Military Code, insuring in a legal manner the situation of officers of all ranks.—7th: For the Department of Municipal Administration, with the intervention of the Citizens in their nominations.—8th: For Public Instruction and the freedom of Tuition.—9th: For the abolition of the double vote, and for fixing the qualifications for Electors and Deputies.

Further, that all the creations of Peers during the reign of Charles X. be declared null and void.

From these articles it will be seen that the chief alterations in the old charter are, the abolition of a state religion; declaration that the censorship cannot be re-established; that the King, though he may issue ordonnances for the execution of laws, can never suspend laws nor dispense with their execution—the initiative in proposing laws is declared common to the King and both branches of the Legislature; the publicity of the debates of the Peers, the reduction of the age necessary to be a deputy from forty to thirty years, and to be electors from 30 to 25 years, the other conditions, as to the amount of contribution, to be determined by law—the Electoral Colleges to choose their own Presidents, and the Chamber of Deputies to choose its own at the opening of each session, the abolition of all special tribunals, the recognition of the national guard and the tricolored flag, and the prohibition to employ foreign troops without a special law, are all stipulated.

Charles Xth, at different periods of his reign, having, for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the House of Peers, created many new Peers, the following proposition was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by M. Berard:—

"All nominations and creations of Peers made under the reign of Charles X. are declared void and of none effect. The 27th Article of the Charter, (giving the King the power to create Peers,) shall be subjected to a new discussion in the sittings of 1831."

These propositions being before the House, General Lafayette thus spoke:

General Lafayette ascended the Tribune, profound silence prevailed. He said, "In mounting this Tribune for the purpose of expressing an opinion opposed to that of many friends of liberty, I am not yielding to a momentary impression, nor am I courting popularity, which I never preferred to my duty. (Cheers.) The republican principles, which I have professed throughout my life, and under all governments, do not prevent me from being the defender of a Constitutional Throne raised by the people. The same sentiments animate me under the present circumstances, when it is judged desirable to raise to a Constitutional Throne the Prince Lieutenant-General, and I am bound to avow that this choice the more perfectly fulfils my wishes the more I become acquainted with him.—(Cheers.)—I do not partake in the opinion entertained by many of my fellow citizens as to an hereditary Peerage.—(Hear, hear.) A disciple of the American school, I have always conceived it to be necessary that the Legislative body should be divided into two Chambers, differently constituted; but I have never been able to comprehend how people could be hereditary Legislators and Judges. I have always thought that the introduction of Aristocracy into public institutions was mixing them with a bad ingredient. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I find you occupied with a project that meets the sentiments I have professed throughout my life, and which I only now repeat. My conscience forced me to make this repetition, and declare that I hope shortly to see the hereditary Peerage suppressed. My fellow citizens will do me the justice to acknowledge, that if I have always been the upholder of Liberty, I have at the same time been the supporter of public order.—(Prolonged applause.)

After further discussion the propositions were adopted. The Chamber of Peers, however, determined that they could not join in the declaration of the Deputies annulling the creation of Peers by Charles X; but that they left the matter to the wisdom of the King. The number of Peers thus reduced is 76, among whom Archbishop *Cheverus* is one; Admiral *Duperre's* name is the last.

It would appear from the public papers, and our private letters from Paris confirm the impression, that there was no movement nor party in favor of the young Napoleon. As an act of homage, however, to the great man whose name must, in all ages, be identified with the glories of France, the new King had, it is said, demanded of the English government the ashes of Napoleon, in order to their being deposited beneath the column of the Place Vendome—a column, as many of our readers doubtless are aware, constructed from the cannon captured at Austerlitz.

Accounts from the different departments of France all concur to prove that there was a feeling of deep dissatisfaction with the dethroned family; and the change, sudden and decisive as it is, seems to be effected with perfect tranquility and confidence.

The Minister of the United States has paid his respects to the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom.

London, August 9.

Charles X. with all the members of his own family and some persons of his suite, was quietly proceeding to Cherbourg, where the American packets, the Great Brittain and Charles Carroll, had repaired from Havre to receive him. It seems that, when last heard of, his mind was not yet made up as to whether England or the United States should be the first land of his destination.

Peyronnet and Chantelauze have been arrested at Tours, with two or three others, one of whom is strongly suspected to be Polignac.

Later from England—The ship Alabama, Price, master, has arrived from Liverpool, bringing some loose papers from that place as late as the 18th, and from London of the 17th ult. The intelligence, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the morning papers, is very satisfactory, as evincing entire acquiescense on the part of the French nation in the acts of the Deputies at Paris. All apprehensions of insurrection had ceased. An effort made in La Vendee to rally under the name of the *Duke of Bordeaux*, though supported by two Regiments of the Royal Guard, was promptly put down by the people themselves. M. d'Aubray, son of the Chancellor of France, was the only Peer present who refused to take the oath. The *Duke de Fitz-James*, and other loyalists, did not hesitate.

France.—Intelligence has been received at Marseilles that the French army at Algiers, on hearing the account of the Revolution in Paris, unanimously gave in their adhesion to the New Government. A few old soldiers exclaimed "Long live Napoleon 2d!" This cry, however, was soon drowned.

General Bertrand is appointed Chief of the Polytechnic School.

The Duke de Broglie, the new Minister of the Interior, is Editor of Le Globe.

The Duchess of Angouleme has been heard to exclaim, "In three months my nephew shall be on the throne!"

The total number killed at Paris in the recent contest was 8000.

Prince Polignac was expected at London on the 15th August.

Paris, Aug. 12.—The King has appointed the following Ministry:—Foreign Affairs, Count de Mole; of War, General Gerard; of Finance, Baron Louis; of State, Duke de Broglie; of the Interior, Guizott; of Justice, M. Dupont de l'Eure; Marine, Gen. Sebastiani.

England.—The Duke of Wellington has given authority to contradict positively the report that he had any connexion with Prince Polignac, or the late events in France.

The great majority of the French Chamber of Peers, comprising many of the old noblesse, had sworn fealty to the new Charter and Louis Philip 1st.

The ex-king had not sailed from Clerbourg. It was not known where he would go.

London, Aug. 15.—*Trouble in Spain.*—It is reported that the Spanish army on the Frontier, on hearing of the Revolution in France, rose in favor of the Liberals, took St. Sebastian, and marched for Madrid.

The Spanish Ambassador in London has refused passports to Spain, on the ground that he has received positive information that parties are going there to assist in revolutionizing the country.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Friday, August 14, 1830.

The market has been without any change during this week, except in the middling and inferior qualities, which are rather lower. The demand generally has been good. The sales amount to 16,980 bags, viz.:—370 Sea Island Georgia, 15d. a 21d; 70 Stained do. 7d a 11d; 5570 Upland do. 6 5-8d a 8d; 5290 Mobile and Alabama, 6 5-8d and 7¾d; 2900 N. Orleans, 6¾ a 8d &c.

Aug. 16.—*Cotton.*—There continues a steady demand for Cotton, and the prices have been generally supported, although in some instances the common descriptions of American have been sold a shade lower.

Items from Foreign Papers.

Paris, August 2.—On Saturday night, the treasure of the Duchess of Angouleme was stopped at the moment when it was starting from the Rue de la Chaise.

M de Quelin, Archbishop of Paris, has been stopped in his flight by the National Guard. He was carrying with him a million of francs in gold, and a great quantity of diamonds.

A sum of 1,300,000fr. in gold has been seized in a carriage, on its way to the Barrier St. Dennis, by the Place Charles X. This money is said to have been destined for the Court.

M. de Bourmont, who was said to have been recalled, to direct, under the Duke of Ragusa, the massacre of Paris, has not left Algiers.

It is stated by a Paris correspondent of a London journal, that during the spirit-stirring scenes in that city, scarcely a drunken person was to be seen among the immense populace, who were courageously fighting in the streets.

The name of the street called Charles X. in the Faubourg Poissonniere, has been changed to Rue *Lafayette*.

Baron Louis has commenced his functions as Minister of the Finances; all the clerks employed in the establishment are at their posts, and payments are made as usual.

The Duke of Orleans, accompanied by his sister and one of his daughters, has visited the several Hospitals for the wounded, and distributed pecuniary aid, whenever needed, to a very considerable extent.

A part of the Royal Guards who were driven from Paris, passed through the village of Issy in great disorder. The officers and soldiers rushed into the private houses, and implored the inhabitants to lend them razors to cut off their mustachios, and to furnish them with plain clothes. They cursed the men who had led them into so ruinous a struggle.

A young lady who bestowed the most unremitting care upon the wounded at the Exchange, received on Saturday evening the homage of the people. She was carried in triumph to the Palais Royal, amidst the most enthusiastic acclamation.

The new King will, it is confidently said, be styled neither Louis XIX. nor Philip VII., but Louis Philip I. The preamble of the acts proceeding from him will bear, instead of the phrase which recognised the divine right, these words—"*By the will of the Nation Constitutional King of France.*" He will continue to inhabit his modest residence at the Palais Royal. The Tuilleries, it is said, are destined for the accommodation of the House of Peers and Deputies.

The ex-King has left, it is said, debts to the amount of forty-five millions, the Dauphin to the amount of four or five millions, and the Duchess of Berry, six millions.

In the moment of danger, and in the midst of fire, there were about 80,000 combatants in the streets of Paris. There are now more than 100,0000 office seekers in the anti-chamber, and God knows that the working men who flew with such alacrity to the defence of the country are not among the solicitors: they have returned to their peaceful labors. It was the turn of patriots to show themselves when the grape shot was flying; it is the turn of greedy office hunters to show themselves when the pillage of good places is at hand.

Charles X. arrived at Dreux, on Wednesday, in a state of deep depression, continually shedding tears. The Dauphiness appeared less dejected, and was dressed remarkably plain. The Duchess of Berry was dressed in male attire: she wore a green redingotte with a velvet collar; large trowsers, and her hair was gathered upon her forehead; she seemed deeply affected; her two children were by her side. The Dauphin's countenance expressed no sentiment. The same carriage contained all the Royal Family; it is a gilt Court carriage, drawn by eight horses; several bundles of hay were packed behind. The *cortege* entered at 3 o'clock, P M.

The Jean d'Arc frigate, having on board the Dey of Algiers and his suite, left Mahon on the 28th July for Naples. In case the Dey is refused admission, he will be conveyed to Leghorn.

On the 7th ultimo, the American Minister had a long conference with Lord Aberdeen, the Duke of Wellington, and Mr. Herries.

It is a subject for curiosity how the allies, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, will treat the new commotion and the exclusion of the Duc de Bordeaux from the throne. Their mutual engagements in relation to the Bourbons, and any revolutionary action in France, are of a very strong purport; and in their declarations from Laybach and Verona, they have solemnly asserted a right and policy of interference with other States, from which, it may be remembered, the English cabinet dissented formally in the famous diplomatic note of Lord Castlereagh. The Duke d'Angouleme was the principal agent—perhaps adviser—of the treacherous invasion of Spain and the overthrow of the Cortes, in the reign of Louis XVIII.—Ferdinand, whom he reinstated in absolute power, will not be able to make much impression in his behalf on the Chambers.—The expedition against the Cortes was undertaken, not merely to extinguish a contagious *liberalism* in Spain, but to gain for the Dauphin some military eclat, and accustom the French army to the service and largesses of the Bourbons. It would seem that all the laurels reaped in the Peninsula, and all the celebrations at Paris of the *Trocadero* and other exploits, were utterly forgotten by the troops at the end of July last. We shall hear, in all likelihood, that the forces at Algiers have unanimously hoisted the tri-coloured flag, and declared for the Chambers.

The Emperor Nicholas of Russia,—in case he should oppose the exclusion of the Duc de Bordeaux,—will find it difficult to avoid the *argumentum ad hominem* which the exclusion of his brother Constantine from the throne, would obviously furnish. Constantine renounced, indeed, his right of primogeniture, but the essence of the Russian precedent is—that the regular order of succession was broken, for reasons of State.

Nat. Gaz.

A London Literary Journal contains the following observations:

"The State of Europe, at this moment, is the most singular in the annals of diplomacy. There is no war, but there is no peace. There is no rebellion, but there is no obedience. There is no revolution, but every continental throne trembles. A principle spirit of insubordination has arisen, without a popular knowledge of the principles of rational liberty: and all Europe is fevered by a restless anxiety for change which none of all its monarchies can concede without ruin, and none of its nations can possess without a total change of the habits, laws, and feelings of the people."

The Shoe pinching!—The Columbia Times quotes the following letters from a Southern merchant in N. York:

Aug. 12. "I cannot find Blankets and Negro Clothes to suit me; they are much higher than last year. I find prints higher than I anticipated—domestic goods have also advanced on last year's prices. As blankets and negro clothes are now selling, I do not think it advisable to buy many."

Aug. 26 "There are not many bargains to be had in Dry Goods. They are actually bringing more money at auction, than at private sale. The demand is very great. I have bought only *one* bale of blankets which I have sent you. I have also sent you a lot of negro clothes, which are *very low* as the market stands, but they are higher than last year, and also scarce."

The Times states, that other letters, to different Houses in Columbia, corroborate these extracts; that there is considerable excitement in *Hardware*—that *Casimeres* and *Satinets* have also risen—and that the rise of coarse woolens, is estimated, at the lowest calculation, to be 25 per cent., and on coarse cottons at least 10 per cent.

And the Times accounts for this rise in merchandize by the following Key; that in contemplation of the passage of the Tariff, immense importations were made, and extensive smuggling has enabled the merchants to keep up a stock of foreign goods, at the usual prices; but that the passage of Mr. Mallary's last bill having cut off the facilities of smuggling, and the foreign importations being now exhausted, there is but little competition in the market between European and domestic manufactures; that we are now permitted for the first time to feel the effect of the Tariff on the price of goods; and we trust that if there yet remain any men in this country, who are not convinced it is calculated to make high prices, that they will not remain long deluded, under the experience now at hand."

Health of Charleston—The Board of Health of Charleston, under the date of the 11th instant, announces the existence of the *Stranger's Fever* in several parts of that city. The Board is of opinion that the Fever is occasioned by atmospheric causes, and cautions unacclimated inhabitants against its influence.

Health of New Orleans—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 4th inst states that the deaths by yellow fever had greatly increased, and that the influence of the disease was rapidly spreading. The bill of mortality for the week ending on the 3d instant comprised 88 deaths. At the Charity Hospital 145 men and 11 women were lying sick. The sick sent to the Hospital by order of the Mayor averaged 12 a day. The weather was also unfavorable for the health of the city, and several invalids had experienced relapses which terminated fatally.

From the Southern Patriot.

Tuesday the 14th having been appointed by the Commissioners, Messrs. Thomas Bennett, John Johnson, jr. Wm. Lucas, Elias B. Hort, and Jonathan Lucas, jr. for awarding the premiums offered by the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company, for the best Cars moved by horse and manual power.

The first Car submitted (constructed by Messrs. Dotterer and Detmold) was propelled by a single horse; and being the only one moved by horse power, submitted for trial, was subjected to the standard of weight and speed as laid down by the Commissioners. The distance established was 2½ miles from Charleston Lines and to return.

The weight carried, including car and horse, was 7684 lbs.

The trip up was performed in 15*m.* 30*s.* being 9 miles, 312 yds. per hour.

Do. down—in 12*m.* 15*s.* being 12 miles, 311 yards per hour.

The difference in these results is to be ascribed to the elevations in the Road from town, being in some places at the rate of 17 feet per mile, and the horse used very inferior in action and power.

The second was the Pioneer, directed by Mr. Addison.

The third was constructed and directed by Mr. Ridgway, both moved by manual power, employing 4 men each, with two to relieve alternately.

The same distance established as performed by the horse Car with the following results:—

	M.	S.
The Pioneer's trip up was performed in	17	25
Do. down do.	16	20
Mr. Ridgway's Car went up in	20	47
Came down in	16	50

Both Cars carrying the same weight, and including 29 persons, were estimated to carry 6900 lbs. each.

The premium of $200 was awarded to Messrs. Dotterer and Detmold, and that of $100 to the Pioneer under the direction of Mr. Addison.

The Providence Patriot of Saturday says: "It was rumored in town on Wednesday, that Knapp had escaped from Prison, and had passed through town. It appears that there was a runaway scoundrel from Boston, pursued by an express which came at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, and boarded the steam boat just as she was starting from the wharf. The rogue, we understand, was on board; and all went on to New York together."

JUDGE JOHNSON TO COL. TAYLOR.

Charleston, September 22d, 1830.

MY DEAR TAYLOR.—Your letter dated Rice Creek, Sept. 11, with the Columbia Post Mark, of the 14th, did not come to hand until the 17th, near three weeks after the date of mine to which it is an answer, and at a time when it was out of the question for me to be at Columbia to make my speech. What an opportunity was here lost. I certainly should have addressed myself to an audience, "*whose minds were in a state for thinking*," and might have enjoyed a triumph, such as you and I have felt in common more than once. Where were the men who now claim to be Radicals and exclusive Patriots, when you and I stood shoulder to shoulder in the stormy days of Ultra Federalism? and more recently in that universal homage now rendered to the talents and worth of our friend Crawford, by men who revelled in the most wanton abuse of him, when you and I stood up for him almost alone.

I perceive by an editorial remark prefixed to the publication of our correspondence, that the suggestion is thrown out that my letter was written to you with a view to involve you in a controversy. I am sure you cannot entertain such an idea. Nothing was farther from my mind; but if you court it, I certainly shall not shun it. Yet it would be whispering to the howling winds to attempt to the newspapers the defence of my Eight Points, until the election is over. Let that be passed, and something of a calm ensue, and I am ready to meet you: but it must be in the columns of the Telescope, for thus, and thus only, can the antidote be administered where it may have something to operate upon.

You stile yourself "One of the members of the Conspiracy"—but if all the Conspirators were as candid and disinterested as you are, the Republic would have nothing to fear from them: you have openly and candidly avowed, that if Virginia would consent to be a Frontier State, you would go off from the Union on the next day. This is at once appealing to the good sense and good feelings of the People, and in that tribunal I repose unlimited confidence It is only when they are hoodwinked by demagogues and hypocrites that they can go wrong.

As to the part you take in this "Conspiracy," I solemnly declare that if I could think as you do upon the facts, I think I should feel as you do upon the measures. I would not live under "a Government of unlimited Powers," and if I saw distinctly that nothing but a revolutionary movement could impose the restrictions, I would cry out for Revolution. As to affording the States some more satisfactory security than the intervention of the Supreme Court, that is what I have been urging for years. Rest assured that we are far from coveting jurisdiction, especially where States are concerned. Heaven save us from encountering the irritable feelings of sovereigns. But I have always been met by the question, What can the States want more than the Senate?—They are all there equally represented, and every law which passes that body involves a decision on its constitutionality—a decision made by a body sworn to decide impartially, and in which the smallest State has as much weight as the greatest. To this I have never been able to find but one answer, and that is, that as to one class of cases that tribunal is not accessible. I mean cases in which the constitutionality of State Laws is brought in question. There I would certainly amend the Constitution so as to give an appeal to the Senate; and perhaps require the concurrence of two-thirds to declare the law of a State unconstitutional. At present although we are emphatically *the men of the people*, being charged exclusively with the protection of individual right against unconstitutional laws, yet indirectly we are compelled to pass upon the delicate question of foreign right, from which may heaven deliver us.

You ask me "why I did not come out with my Eight Points at the late election for Intendant of our City." I answer, because I had as little to do with the Meeting at Seyle's as you had, and if I had, nobody would have listened to me. The majority who voted for Mr. Pringle, are as decidedly Anti-Tariff as you are. I did not vote, and I doubt if there is a man in South Carolina who agrees with me in at the seven of my Eight Points. But this I do not doubt of, that the time is not far distant when they will all agree with every one of them. You know the course of my public life. I have more than once been in a minority, to all appearances as hopeless as the present; *aye, even on the election of Jackson to the Presidency.* I only assert that freedom of opinion which I readily concede to all others.

I agree with you entirely that Judge Lee and myself ought not to have been invited, and for the reasons you suggest. You see that I doubted whether it was not a hoax, and after the lapse of so much time without an answer from you, I was nearly confirmed in that doubt. I treated the invitation however, respectfully, yet so as to leave as little as possible to be gained by the hoax, if it were one. There is one thing I must beg you particularly to notice. I do not mean to suffer myself to be drawn into the question of Construction or Constitutionality of the Tariff Act. I see that in my first Point I have written *Constitution*, where I ought to have said *Convention:* but the Context will correct the Lapsus. I will treat the subject historically, and no otherwise, and then if I find I have been approached the question of Construction, I will not sit Judicially upon a Cause arising under it: As to the Point which you press with most earnestness, I mean the Conspiracy, I am as ready now to dispose of as I probably ever shall be, and have no objection to do so. I have no Evidence but what is before the Public, and probably never shall have. It requires the powers of an Asmodeus to ransack Cabinets, or rake up the ashes of confidential correspondence, but if there has not been enough published to establish the fact of a fixed purpose and zealous contention among some of our Citizens to get rid of the Tariff Act, or get rid of the Union, then I can only say, I differ widely from every one in my inferences. I think there is evidence to shew that some go further, and maintain that a separation from the Union, whether singly or in Confederation with other States, is the true policy of South Carolina: but the evidence on this subject, is chiefly before the public eye, and may safely be left to their consideration without comment. It is of too personal a character to admit of public discussion, otherwise than in a Court of Justice, and there it never can be discussed as far I know of: I hope never will be, directly or incidentally. As to the moral imputation of Conspiracy, it does not necessarily carry with it reproach. Lafayette would never blush to have it known if the truth be so, that he headed a Conspiracy against Charles X. If there are any among us who maintain that they are absolved from their allegiance to the United States, what offence can they take at being charged with conspiring against it. If there are any who charge the Government of the United States with oppressive and intolerable Tyranny, what reproach is it to them to be charged with Conspiring? Shall there be a Cæsar and no Brutus, no Cassius, no Casca found among us? By such I presume it would be coveted as honorable. The motive only can characterize the act, and to those only whose consciences reproach them with selfish or dishonorable views does it come with reproach. I do believe in the existence of what I call conspiracy; but I have impugned no man's motives. I have attached no *reproachful epithet* to the term. As to those who press the alternative upon the people, of either compelling a repeal of the Tariff or positive resistance, if there are any such who know or believe that Congress cannot and will not recede, I leave them to settle with their own consciences how near this approaches to a dissolution effort to dissolve the Union.

And now let me conclude with one earnest request. If this correspondence cannot be carried on without interrupting that cordial feeling which has existed between us from our boyhood, I pray you let it end here. Do not entertain the thought that in shunning the combat you know me too well to suppose it. On the contrary I should unwillingly forego my feeble efforts to reconvert the State through the columns of the Telescope.

Yours, WM. JOHNSON.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1830.

Mr. Jefferson's Letter.—It may be unnecessary to bring any further testimony to disprove Mr. Jefferson's charge of Toryism, against Mr. Hooper, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence from this State; for we have no doubt our readers have already made up their minds that an approved servant of N. Carolina, which was decidedly a Whig State—an associate of Franklin, Morris, and Lee, upon the secret Committee of Congress—and a signer of the Declaration of Independence—could never have been a Tory, nor could have lived unsuspected and undiscovered by all but Mr. Jefferson for nearly 50 years. In addition to all these circumstances, however, we learn from a venerable officer of the Revolution, who knew Mr. Hooper, and whose father, well known to be a staunch Whig, was on terms of the closest friendship with him, that no man in New Hanover county where he then resided, was considered a firmer advocate of the good cause than Mr. Hooper; that his intimate friends and associates were all among the most decided Whigs, that it would have been impossible for him to favor the Tory party without its being known at Wilmington; and that not the slightest suspicion of Toryism was ever attached to him there. With all these circumstances concurring to contradict Mr. Jefferson's unsupported assertion, the most charitable conclusion we can come to, is, that his memory had failed him in 1819.

A large portion of our paper is filled with accounts from France, which possess indiminished interest, shewing that every thing has assumed a settled and happy appearance, under the new order of things, with King Louis Philip the First, and a popular Ministry, at the head of affairs. There are many reports in the foreign papers of Revolutionary movements in Spain, and evident alarm among the Royal Family; and we think the next arrival will probably furnish accounts of an extensive Insurrection.

The London Herald gives the following account of the effect of the Revolution upon some other nations of Europe:

"The Example of Paris produced an extraordinary fermentation in the South of the Netherlands, and the government had got alarmed. In some of the German States an absolute panic was created. The Grand Duke of Baden, on the first intelligence, ordered the bridge of Kohl to be destroyed, so as to break up the communication with France. In Vienna the bank shares fell more than 6 per cent. Several provinces have risen in Spain. Milan in Italy, is in full insurrection, and the inhabitants of Switzerland are rapidly fraternizing with the French. On the other hand the new constitutional government of France is putting itself in an attitude of great strength. The new War Department are organizing *a million and a half of National Guards*, besides a regular army of *six hundred thousand* men. All the northern fortresses of the kingdom are putting into a state of defence. All this gigantic force will be ready for action, by 1st of January next, if the Kings of Europe should interfere with the rights of the brave French people. The "old soldiers" are falling into the ranks in great numbers—in a few days 30,000 had voluntarily placed themselves under the tri-coloured standard."

☞The Communication of "A Friend of Liberal Principles," has evidently some personal allusions which forbid its publication.

The Governor of Georgia has issued his proclamation requiring the Legislature to meet on the 18th of October, two weeks in advance of the regular day of meeting. The reason assigned is, that the gold country is overrun with thousands of gold hunters, and that some Legislative act is necessary to enable the Governor to expel them.

The Elections.—In Maine, the administration have gained a complete triumph, the Jackson candidate for Governor, Mr. Smith, being elected by a majority of from 1 to 2000 votes, and four of the Members elected to Congress being of the same party.

In Vermont, the opposition has prevailed by a very large majority.

The Union.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter from a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman in Charleston, to his friend in this town:

"Our politics are running very high, but as yet the party for Convention have not gained ground. In Charleston, we have given them one great overthrow, but not the final one. If North Carolina and Virginia had seconded our Members of Congress, I really think that a separation of the States at the Potomac would have been the consequence, and all the horrors of such petty, and predatory wars as now devastate the South American States, would have been our lot,—not so much that of South Carolina, as of the two States to the North of it. The firmness however of those two States, and the strong party in South Carolina, I hope will postpone that lamentable event for many years.

"I write as if I knew your sentiments on the subject, but it would make no difference with me, only I think that all wise men, who have any thing to lose, and do not wish to be *great*, must think as I do."

The friends of the Union in Charleston, have nominated the following Ticket for Congress and the State Legislature:

For Congress—William Drayton.

State Senate—James L. Petigru.

Representatives—Daniel E. Huger, William Aiken, Joel R Poinsett, C. G. Memminger, J. W. Schmidt, H. A. Desaussure, Hugh S. Legare, Edward J. Pringle, B. F. Dunkin, B. F. Hunt, J. J. Bulow, Rene Godard, Elias B. Hort, M. I. Keith, John Johnson Jr. John Strohecker.

Suicide.—We understand that on the 3d inst. a young man named Sloan, living in the lower end of Moore county, shot himself through the head, and expired instantly. It is said that he had occasionally exhibited symptoms of mental derangement.

We have been informed (says the Mount Holly Chronicle) that Joseph Bonaparte, the Ex-King of Spain, and now a citizen of this county, (Burlington) is making arrangements to return to France.

The President of the United States was at Johnston's Springs, in Virginia, on the 18th inst. on his way to Washington, where he has no doubt arrived before this.

General Lafayette.—We find in the Philadelphia papers the following translation of a letter from this patriotic veteran, to Mr. Duponceau, of Philadelphia. It is dated Paris, August the 8th.

"We have just accomplished, my dear fellow soldier, a wonderful revolution. I received at Lagrange on Tuesday morning, the 27th ult. the Ordinances of Charles X. declaring us to be in a state of slavery. On the same evening I repaired to Paris, where I found a salutary fermentation. In three days' conflict the people of Paris have vanquished the Royal Guards, the Swiss and the Body Guard; the tri-colored flag floats every where; and on the morning of the 31st I felt warranted to write to Charles X. a note stating to him my opinion—(which he had asked through Gen. Talon)—that 'reconciliation was impossible,' and that *'the Royal Family had ceased to reign.'*

"The Parisians manifested a degree of courage, intelligence, disinterestedness, and generosity, surpassing all that you can conceive. Not a single Royalist, not a woman, was insulted. The people fought only those who fired at them with cannon and musquetry. The vanquished experienced the most generous humanity. The regiments of the line submitted successively to the public will. Much blood was shed, but the people have triumphed, with admirable dispatch, sagacity, and bravery. We came to the conclusion that, under the circumstances in which France is placed, it would be proper to rally all opinions, or the various parties, under the safeguard of a constitutional throne, with popular institutions. We have chosen the Duke of Orleans, whom I esteem more and more as I know him better. The Chamber of Deputies has acted as the organ or interpreter of the French people, in laying down conditions, and offering him a crown for which he acknowledges himself indebted to the will of the nation. Such then is our situation, and fifteen days have not elapsed since the ordinances appeared! I send you the short speech which I delivered yesterday. I shall continue to hold the command of the National Guards of France, who are organizing in every direction. My son George is with me. Levasseur received a dangerous wound, and his life was despaired of three days ago; but he is better. Adieu—a thousand friendly wishes."

The Duke of Bordeaux, in whose favor the late King of France abdicated, completed his 10th year on yesterday, the 29th instant.

Another Steam Boat Disaster.—A gentleman from Buffalo, informs that the steamboat William Peacock burst her steam pipe on Thursday last, on her passage from Buffalo to Detroit, about two miles from Buffalo.—Five or six persons were scalded to death, one woman drowned, and nine other passengers so much injured, that not more than two or three were expected to recover. The sufferers were steerage passengers emigrating to the westward.

STATE RIGHTS DINNER AT COLUMBIA.

There are but few occasions in the course of the political affairs of our country, to which we can look back, with more unmingled gratification, than the public meeting held in this place on the 20th inst. The invitations of the committee had been very general, and an immense concourse of citizens, from this and many of the adjoining districts attended. Many of our old, revolutionary patriarchs came forward to assist in the deliberations; and we were gratified by the presence of the *Hon. William D. Martin, Hon. Wm. T. Nuckolls, Hon. Joseph Black, Hon. Judge Richardson, Col. Manning, Hon. J. S. Deas, R. Barnwell Smith, Esq.* with other distinguished guests.

The meeting was opened early in the day by prayers from the Rev. Mr. Goulding and the Rev. Mr. Freemen, and Col. John Taylor (the chairman) commenced the deliberations by an address—He was followed by Chancellor Harper, who at the request of the committee, argued the propriety of a convention at the present crisis in our affairs. Judge Richardson replied to him in a speech of some length and also against a convention. Col. Thomas Taylor sen. also in a few remarks expressed his opposition to a convention—That measure was further advocated by the Hon. Wm. D. Martin, Col. Hammond, (Surveyor General,) Mr. Black, Col. Preston, and R. B. Smith, Esq. At a short time after dark, the question for a convention was submitted by Chancellor Harper, and upon a division only 7 were found against it. There were at that time about 300 people upon the ground. We have no doubt, from every exhibition of public feeling, that had the question been put at any other period of the day, the majority would have been almost equally overwhelming. The utmost harmony and good order prevailed during the day. The importance of the occasion affected the people with due solemnity. They came together to deliberate upon matters of the highest moment to them—the issue of their deliberations, now goes forth to the world, and they cleave to it as their only hope of salvation.—*Columbia Telescope.*

The *Tallahasse Floridian*, of the 14th inst. says: "Our planters are engaged in picking cotton. They speak very favourably of the produce, and estimate it twice that of any former year. The staple is excellent, and will no doubt, when its character is established, command the highest prices. We have seen some selections of Sea Islands, not inferior, either in staple or silky texture, to the finest specimens sent out from South Carolina."

A lot of Louisiana Cotton, of the new crop, was received at New Orleans on the 10th instant. Its texture is said to be fine, and of a very long staple, compared with last year's growth.

Another Scourge.—Worms of a reddish brown color, black dotted with various stripes, white beneath, many legged, covered with occasional sharp hair or strings from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, similar to the common worm found in the silk end of corn, have made their appearance in this county, within the last two weeks, and done much damage to the corn crops, by destroying the blades and green husks, and in some cases attacked the late corn.—We have been informed by an extensive farmer, that in a field of twenty acres of corn he shall not save 400 bundles of fodder from the ravages of these worms; and there are other farmers who are suffering more if possible.—The crops on Main Road River have sustained the most injury; it is said, that in the morning from 100 to 300 of these worms may be found under and within each bundle of fodder as it lies on the ground—every turf and stone is their covering during the day, while in the night they pursue their depredations Since the light shower which fell on Sunday last they are said to be more numerous.—*Rutherford Spectator.*

A most beautiful Meteor was observed in this City on Sunday night last, about 10 o'clock. The heavens were lit up for a moment with noon day splendor, and the disappearance of the phenomenon was attended with an explosion resembling the discharge of cannon.—*Raleigh Register.*

The *Baltimore Republican* states, that the Captain of the brig Katherine, wrecked on the North Carolina coast, in the gale of the 17th ult. on her passage from Havana to Baltimore, has been arrested in the latter city, on a charge of attempting to defraud the underwriters. The Captain states, that he knew nothing of the contents of the packages on board his vessel. The Specie was insured at $12,000; and one parcel of Sugar was insured at $7000 in Baltimore offices. The *Republican* states, that both were consigned to respectable houses in that city, accompanied with regular invoices, bills of lading, letters, &c.

[This man has been carried before Judge Betts, of New York, by writ of Habeas Corpus, and discharged. No doubt of his guilt is entertained at Wilmington.]

Good!—In Georgia, some of the *counties* have set up a claim to nullify the laws of the State! It appears that each county in that State is, under the present constitution, entitled to one Senator. A proposition having been made to lessen the number of members in both branches of the Legislature, the small counties resist the proposition, and go so far as to say they will not yield, even if the constitution be amended to this effect! that they are "sovereign" counties, and will not yield their sovereign right to elect a Senator! This is no irony, reader, but plain, downright, sober fact.

Horse Stealing.—Washington Taborn, a free coloured man, has been committed to the jail of Moore county, charged with having stolen the horse of Mr. Isham Sims, of this county—the same that was recently advertised in this paper. *Taborn* having been once tried and found guilty of a similar offence, a second conviction will subject him to the punishment of *death!*—*Ral. Register.*

American Cottons.—In a letter written by the Rev. Mr. *Dwight* from Constantinople, to a friend in Utica, New York, he states that our Cotton goods are in good reputation at that place—so much so, that the English actually put American stamps on their goods, to sell them to better advantage.

The Anti-Masonic Convention, at Philadelphia, adjourned sine die on Friday last.—Previous to adjournment the following resolution, being attached to a report of the Committee on that subject was adopted:

Resolved, That it is recommended to the people of the United States, opposed to secret societies, to meet in Convention, on Monday the 26th day of September, 1831, at the city of Baltimore, by delegates corresponding in number to their representatives in both houses of Congress, to make nominations of suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, to be supported at the next election; and for the transaction of such other business as the cause of anti-masonry may require."

Anti-Masonry in the South.—A letter from Columbia, (S. C.) to the editor of the Charleston Mercury, alluding to the public sentiment in the upper counties of Chester, says, "You will scarcely believe that the spirit of Anti-Masonry has been awakened there, and will greatly influence the election. Yet it is true. A late important criminal trial has conjured up this terrible bug-bear of the North."

We are inclined to think from accounts in the papers, and from private sources, that the crop of Cotton this year will be much more than *one fourth* short. In this market, the planters have ordered but little more than half their usual quantity of bagging.—*Georgia Courier.*

A Branch of the United States Bank has been established at Utica, N. Y. JOHN C. DEVEREUX, *President*, and WM. W. FRAZIER, Cashier.

Sickness at Pensacola.—We learn by a gentleman direct from Pensacola, that the yellow fever had broken out on board the United States ship Peacock, at that depot, and that eleven cases had occurred among the officers and crew. The *Dengue* also prevails in the town to an extent which threatens to embrace the entire population.

Mobile Register.

Premium Children.—At an exhibition, a year or two since, under the direction of the Agricultural Society of Schoharie, New York, a woman presented three infant daughters that she had at one birth. There was no premium established, but a number of bachelors presented her with $5 each, making up a handsome purse.

New England Farmer.

FROM THE GEORGETOWN SENTINEL, AUG. 13.

Suicide.—A man by the name of John Belt, a resident of this county, put an end to his existence on Saturday last, by cutting his throat with an axe! He first attempted it with an old case knife, but finding it too dull, made use of the axe. He was in the habit of using ardent spirits to great excess at times, and after his drunken spells, would be partially deranged for some time. He was in that situation when he killed himself. On the morning previous to his committing the act, he informed his wife that he knew some one would kill him that day, by cutting his throat; and made a kind of verbal will. His wife attempted to prevent his killing himself, but he pursued her some distance with the axe, and would probably have killed her, had she not fortunately succeeded in crossing a fence before he reached her. She then gave the alarm to her nearest neighbors, but before any one could get to her assistance, Belt had succeeded in cutting his throat from ear to ear, completely severing his windpipe and both jugular veins. He was of respectable connexions, and has left a wife and several small children. Such is the tragic and melancholy end of the drunkard.

Short and Sweet.—The following good-natured hint appeared in the shape of an advertisement in the Newburyport Herald. Though short, the advertiser does not appear to be at all crusty, and we hope he may recover his fowls to feed his wit.

"*To whom it may concern.* Whereas some person has wrongfully taken from the subscriber 9 Ducks and 12 Geese—the subscriber does not consider it a deed of merit, but believes it to be an act of demerit.

Newbury, Sept. 14. M. SHORT.

Judge Brackenridge.—I had once objected to me, says Judge Brackenrigde, by a *Virginia* lawyer, an expression of the act of assembly (of Pennsylvania) that the state house yard (in the city of Philadelphia,) should be "surrounded by a brick wall, and remain an *open inclosure* for ever;" but I put him down by that act of the legislature of Virginia, which is entitled "a supplement to an act, entitled, an act to amend an act making it penal to *alter* the *mark* of an *unmarked* hog."

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 22d instant, Col. THOROGOOD PATE, of Richmond county, to Miss JANET, daughter of Malcolm McColmon, Esq.

In Randolph County, at the house of Mr David Moffett, on the 16th inst, by Michael Cox, Esq. Mr. THOMAS COX, to Miss MARY MOFFETT, daughter of Mr. David Moffett.

DIED,

Near Salem, Stokes County, on the evening of the 7th inst., very suddenly, Mrs. SALLY BLUM, consort of Mr. David Blum By the death of this worthy and virtuous lady, a numerous train of relatives has sustained a loss which cannot be repaired. She was esteemed by all who became her acquaintances. Her mourning friends, however, have comfort in knowing, that she was a meek professor of the religion of Jesus, and died in possession of bright hopes of eternal happiness.

Death, like a messenger of peace,
Gives to the faithful saint release—
From fears, from troubles, toil, and pain,
Removes the soul with Christ to reign.

[*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $10 a 11 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 8 a 10. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 55 a 60. Flour, $4 a 5, Iron 4½ a 5½. Flaxseed 90 a $1. Lard 8 a 10. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1⅞ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 50 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 30 a 37½. Wheat, 70 a 80. Beeswax, 20 cts.

United States Bank Notes,.....*par*
South Carolina,.....1 *pr. ct. dis.*
Virginia,.....1 do do.
Georgia,..... 2½ *a* 3. do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....¼ *pr ct. pm.*
under 500,.....½ do do.

Fire Company.

GENTLEMEN desirous of forming a Fire Company, either from motives of patriotism or a wish to avoid Military duty, are requested to meet at the Town Hall this afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock.

September 30, 1830.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscribers, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of Daniel MacLean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against said estate, to present the same to the Subscribers within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN, } Admr's.
ALEX. D. McLEAN, }

September 23, 1830. §95tf §

Entertainment.

JAMES CARNEY respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that large and commodious House lately occupied by Mr. Lewis Bryan, at the corner of Pollok and Middle Streets, where he will open, on the 10th of the present month,

A House of Entertainment.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may think proper to favour him with their company. His Table shall always be furnished with the best the market affords, and his Stables supplied with all kinds of provender, and an attentive Ostler ☞Travellers may rest assured that particular attention will be paid to their horses.

Newbern, 4th September 1830. §95 3t §

Trustee's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust made to the subscriber by John Black, I will offer at public sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 21st day of October next,

Two Hundred Acres of Land,

On the East side of Cape Fear River, joining the land formerly owned by Robert Raiford, and the land owned by James Seawell, now Boon and Davis, two miles from Fayetteville.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN W. SANDFORD, *Trustee.*

Sept. 28, 1830.—95-*ts*

To Rent,

WILL be rented at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 30th day of October next, those convenient

Store Houses,

On the North East corner of Market Square and on Green Street, belonging to the estate of Duncan McLeran, dec'd, at present occupied by Mr. John McLeran and Mr. John Lippitt.

Bonds with approved security will be required.

W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1830.—95-4t

POETRY.

MARSEILLES HYMN OF LIBERTY.

Ye sons of Freedom, wake to glory!
Hark! Hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your Children, Wives and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries;
Shall hateful tyrants, mischiefs breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms! ye brave!
Th' avenging sword unsheath:
March on, march on, all hearts resolv'd,
On victory or death.

Now, now, the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treacherous kings confederate raise,
The dogs of war, let loose, are howling,
And lo! our fields and cities blaze.
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands embruing?
To arms! to arms! ye brave, &c.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile insatiate despots dare,
Their thirst of power and gold unbounded,
To mete and vend the light and air.
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like gods would bid their slaves adore,
But man is man, and who is more?
Then shall they longer lash and goad us?
To arms! to arms ye! brave, &c.

Oh, Liberty, can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield,
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms! to arms! ye brave, &c.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Parasols & Italian Lustrings.

W. L. Jones

FEELS pleasure in announcing to his customers, that he is this day receiving from New York, a beautiful assortment of richly bordered
Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Matteoni and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest lustre and superior quality,
Jet black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plaid and fancy coloured do.
Red, chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs, warranted real India,
2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the best value ever offered in this market,
1 case superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine,
Ladies' bl'k & white English and French silk Hose,
Gentlemen's black silk half do.
White and straw coloured Satins, Florences, &c.
With a great many other articles that are both new and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all of which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.

JULY 20, 1830. [85tf]

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday in November and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March. The arrangement for the ensuing session will be as follows, viz:

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT, daily, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Ticket $15.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON, daily, at 10 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Doct. CALDWELL, daily, 11 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Anatomy, $15 } By Dr. DUDLEY, ten times a week,
Surgery, $15 } viz. daily, at 12 o'clock, and 4 times a week at 3 o'clock P. M.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. BLYTHE, daily, at 1 o'clock P. M.—$15.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Matriculation fee is $5, and that of Graduation 20 dollars.

C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean.*

Lexington, Kentucky July 1, 1830. [85-16w]

BOOKS,

Suitable for Sunday School Libraries, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, a supply of Books adapted to Sunday School Libraries, and for presents to youths, which will be sold very low.

ALSO,
Bishop Griswold's Sermons,
Common Prayer Books, with the additional Hymns, some as low as 25 cents,
Buck's Theological Dictionary, at $1 12,
Chalmer's Works,
Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

July 1, 1830. E. J. HALE.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830; and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
2 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1-4 5 4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 6-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6 4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL, FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73 tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN,

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine,
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞ Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.
Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hhks.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5 4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts, fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols. Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cognac Brandy Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1830.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,
By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

FAYETTEVILLE

Select Classical School.

AN Examination of the Pupils of this Seminary took place on Friday, the 27th ulto., and resulted in the entire satisfaction of those present, as to the progress made by the Boys since they have been under Mr STUART'S management. We have been attentive and interested observers of Mr. STUART'S mode of conducting this School, and take pleasure in saying, that the high expectations we had formed, have been fully realized.

The School will be opened for the ensuing year, on the first day of October next, and as the number of Scholars is intended to be quite limited, those who have heretofore patronized the School and intend to continue their patronage, will please give early notice to that effect; and it is also desirable, that those who intend to enter any new Scholars, should apply as soon as possible.

JOHN HUSKE,
C. P. MALLETT,
C. T. HAIGH,
ROB'T STRANGE, } *Committee.*

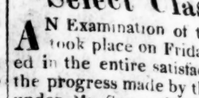
September 1, 1830. 91tf.

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the MANSION HOTEL, *Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.



Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*
JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

John Anders, Adm'r of Ann Anders, and others, *vs.* Sam'l Anders & Roland Sutton & wife Elizabeth } PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES AND DIVISION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendants, Sam'l Anders and Roland Sutton and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for six weeks, that unless the Defendants appear on or before the first day of next Term and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.

From the Minutes.

Test, P. KELLY, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

Sarah Barret *vs.* William Bryant. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, printed at Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final will be awarded in favour of the Plaintiff, and the Lands herein attached condemned to execution.

From the Minutes,

ARCH'D McEACHIN, Clerk.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf.

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given.

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

Edited by the Rev. Geo. Burder, and the Rev. Jos. Hughes, A. M,

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the New York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will have constantly for sale, the following works,
The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price $10
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826) 2
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c. 1
Haywood's Manual, 3
Martin's Treatise on do. do. 2
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828) 3
Militia Laws, E. J. HALE.